



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

1911-12, and one from the Smithsonian African Expedition collection, 1909-10, under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt." All were collected by the author. Two are new species and three subspecies.

L. J.

Notes on the Occurrence and Nesting of Certain Birds in Rhode Island. By Harry S. Hathaway. Reprinted from *The Auk*, Vol. XXX, No. 4, Oct. 1913.

"During the interval which has elapsed since the publication of the 'Birds of Rhode Island' by Howe and Sturtevant in 1899, and the supplement thereto in 1903, many records of rare and interesting birds have accumulated and are herewith published as a contribution to our knowledge of the avifauna of this state. The Western Willet, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Evening Grosbeak, and Nelson's Sparrow have been added to the list of birds of the state. The Breeding of Henslow's Sparrow, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Pine Warbler, Water-Thrush, Winter Wren, and Hermit Thrush has been established, while an increase in numbers of the Laughing Gull, Common Tern, Sparrow Hawk and Carolina Wren has been noted."

L. J.

THE ONTARIO NATURAL SCIENCE BULLETIN, No. 8, 1913.

In an article entitled "Conditions Against Which Bird Life is Contending, by Mr. Fred Mitchell, the Pileated Woodpecker and Winter Wren are mentioned as having entirely disappeared from the region. The forces mentioned as operating to decrease the bird life are the destruction of forests, the red squirrel, bird dogs allowed to run wild, and the destruction of nests and birds by boys and thoughtless men. A strong plea is made for the establishment of real bird preserves, where the adverse conditions may be reduced to a minimum.

L. J.

BLUE-BIRD, FORMERLY NATURE AND CULTURE.

This much improved Ohio Audubon Monthly, under the editorial management of Dr. Eugene Swope, migrates regularly from 4 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is one of the best magazines devoted to the Audubon Society cause. The slight confusion regarding the number of the volume which seems to have been incident to the change of name will doubtless be remedied.

ORNITHOLOGICAL JOURNALS.

The *Auk*. The July and October issues have appeared since this journal was noticed in these pages. Of the ten articles in the July number the leading article by Witmer Stone, "Bird Migration Rec-

ords of William Bartram, 1802-1822," and "The Nest Life of the Sparrow Hawk," by Althea R. Sherman, are the most noteworthy. Mr. Stone appends a comparative table of arrival dates to show comparisons between Bartram's dates of arrival of 26 common species and the arrivals as noted by the members of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club. While there are some considerable difference shown in the two records Mr. Stone concludes that there has been appreciable change in the time of arrival. The writer fully agrees with Mr. Stone in his contention that for comparative purposes the arrival of the "bulk" is more likely to yield reliable data. It must also be true that data gathered by a large number of observers in a given region must be more reliable than if records of one or few observers are taken. But after all constant daily study of bird movements by competent observers is the only sure means of securing data of sufficient accuracy to warrant sweeping general conclusions. The station of one observer may be within a definite fly-line, while that of another not many miles away may be wholly without any definite fly-line. The one is pretty certain to obtain earlier dates of arrival than the other. Thus the "personal equation" may be largely a "locality equation." All factors must be considered. The October number contains eight papers, besides the usual long list of interesting and valuable General Notes. Of these eight papers the leading one "A Biological Reconnaissance of Okefinokee Swamp: The Birds," by Albert H. Wright and Francis Harper, with six plates, and "Morning Awakening and Evening. Second Paper," by Horace H. Wright, are perhaps most worthy of notice. One of the most valuable features of the Auk is the careful and full reviews of recent literature.

L. J.

The Condor. Nos. 4 and 5. The leading article of No. 4 is a valuable comparative study of the eggs of the North American Limicolæ, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, with six full page half-tone plates representing 25 species. The remarkable similarity in shape and markings of all of the eggs, except those of the three species of Oystercatcher, and their clear dissimilarity both in shape and markings, and their similarity to nests of the Longipennes might afford a legitimate excuse from some questionings in regard to the two groups. Dawson's all-day list at Santa Barbara is a large one, and his prediction, amounting to almost a challenge to the Oberlin region, may warrant comment. It is hardly likely that another all day individual list will be made in the Oberlin region; but that there will be a company list made by as many competent students as can be induced to coöperate, each two doing careful work in some restricted and easily covered area, is as certain as available persons will

make it. In such an all day study Oberlin challenges the world! The leading article of No. 5, by H. S. Swarth, "A Revision of the California Forms of *Pipilo maculatus* Swainson, with Description of a New Subspecies," with a map showing the ranges of the five forms, is a welcome paper on a difficult subject. The new form is *P. maculatus falcinellus*, Sacramento Towhee. This new form occupies the range formerly ascribed to *megalonyx*, which now is shown to belong in the southern part of the state. Mr. J. Grinnell's "Call-notes and Mannerisms of the Wren-Tit" is an intimate study of this wee bird. Other articles and notes maintain the high standard of this magazine of western ornithology.

L. J.

Bird-Lore. Vol. XV, Nos. 4 and 5. The continuation of the color plates of the sparrows and color plates in the Audubon Department adds five excellent color plates to an already long list. In No. 4, the student of faunal ornithology will find the leading article, "The 'Old Man,' A Maine Coast Bird Study," a valuable addition, while students of nesting life will read with pleasure the story of "Five Little Waxwings and How they Grew." The law to protect migratory birds is printed in full. In both numbers the migrations and plumages of the sparrows are continued. No. 5 continues the presentation of intimate studies of birds in most of the articles. In both numbers the "Notes from Field and Study" are well selected and interesting. We regret that space will not permit of a more extended review.

L. J.